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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.  
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**THE ILLUSTRATED**

8d

# WAR NEWS



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AMMUNITION FACTORY.



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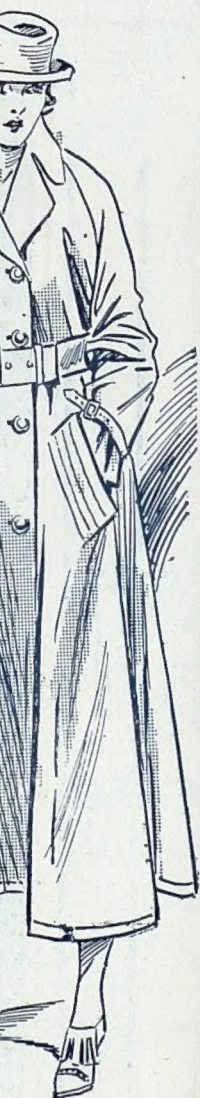
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with pleated skirt, bodice  
or panel, vest of gold or  
silver lace, and sleeves of  
crêpe.

Sale Price, **58/6**

**KNITTED SPORTS  
COAT**, made from extra  
bright mercerised cotton  
yarn of a very durable tex-  
ture. In black, white and  
a good variety of pretty  
shades.

Original Price, 29/6  
Sale Price, **21/-**

**BLOUSE JUMPER**,  
made by our own workers,  
in rich quality crêpe-de-  
Chine, softly pleated, finished  
with hemstitching and  
double collar.

In all colourings.

Sale Price, **39/6**

**SMALL GIRL'S FROCK**  
made in cotton prints,  
zephyrs and crêpes, also in  
many similar designs. These  
frocks do not exceed 28  
inches in length.

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BARGAINS IN  
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**COTTON FROCK**, cut on simple, becoming lines, finished with sailor collar and buttons. In a large range of dainty designs on white grounds.  
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# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

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ON; JUNE 16, 1917

# The Illustrated War News



THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE CANADIAN ARMY AT THE FRONT:  
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR A. W. CURRIE, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Photo, Elliott and Fry.



# THE GREAT WAR.

FAVOURABLE OMENS—THE ENEMY VISIBLY SHAKEN—NEW ACTIVITY  
ON THE BELGIAN FRONT—THE TRENTINO SUCCESS.

THE omens on the Western Front were at the end of the week increasingly favourable, in spite of some local checks. These small setbacks, however, have to be expected in such a struggle as the present, and they can bring no real encouragement to the enemy, who knows by this time that the isolated successes which he spends so much to obtain can be only temporary. Sooner or later, he has to relinquish what he wins by his desperate counter-attacks. This has been especially clear in the operations of the last seven days.

Our previous article closed with the news that the enemy was undeniably in retreat on the Messines front. On the evening of June 14 the British attacked once more on the south and east of Messines and astride the Ypres-Comines Canal, pressing the Germans steadily back and easily overcoming their resistance. The result of these operations was that the British occupied the German front trenches from the Lys to the Warnave, and on the seven-mile front from the Warnave to Klein-Zillebeke had moved forward for a clear additional thousand yards. The same night the trenches north of Lens were vigorously raided. The day's captures, both on the Lens and Arras

sectors, included at least 150 prisoners, one howitzer, and seven machine-guns. Early on the morning of the 15th Bullecourt and the region to

the north-west of that famous village was again a scene of activity. There the British attacked and captured a further portion of the Hindenburg Line still held by the enemy. The resistance was

stubborn, and the enemy suffered severely; some 43 prisoners fell into our hands. Simultaneously there was raiding by our men east of Loos and on the Lys; while the artillery of both sides was active north of the Scarpe and at several points between Armentières and Ypres. In the afternoon the enemy made a determined attempt to recover the positions he had lost two days earlier south of the Ypres-Comines Canal. After heavy artillery preparation, he launched his assault, and a few Germans reached the British

advanced trenches, only to be killed or driven off. The attack came to nothing. Meanwhile, north-east of Bullecourt fighting continued, and

the British reported progress. On the following day, Sunday, the British carried out a raid north of Gouzeaucourt.

Up to the 17th these combats went steadily in our favour; but on the morning of the 18th the enemy made a new and more determined effort to the south of Arras. He bombarded vigorously, and then attacked our advanced

positions before Infantry Hill. After severe fighting, the British had to give a little ground at certain points, although the main position remained



THE CALL TO THE COLOURS IN THE UNITED STATES:  
TWO OF THE EARLIEST RECRUITS (CARRYING THEIR KITS)  
TO ENLIST FOR SERVICE IN FRANCE.



AFTER THE BIG PUSH AT MESSINES RIDGE: BRITISH TROOPS  
ON THE ROAD TO THE CAPTURED GROUND.—[Official Photograph.]

unaltered and secure. The same day our troops vigorously raided the Le Verguier, north-west of St. Quentin. Bapaume-Cambrai road. Dams were dug-outs, and some prisoners taken. All the advantage gained by the enemy at Hill was neutralised, and every prisoner by him on the 18th was recovered. Those who established themselves firmly. During these operations the declining Germans became increasingly apparent, asserted by observers not given to the fact that there were unprecedented signs in the enemy ranks.

Description in detail of the fighting during the earlier part of the same day seem very like a repetition of last



AN IRISH PATRIOT'S RESTING-PLACE

Major William Redmond, who was mortally wounded in the Ulster Division, was buried in the garden with flowers on the grave.

The fighting was of precisely the same character, heavy shelling, vigorous raiding, and a change in the general situation. On the 16th-17th the artillery duel reached a pitch of extreme intensity. A German massed attack followed. Some advanced posts were penetrated, but the sector was held; but the main attack was back with loss. Next day the attack was active on the Craonne-Chevreux-Chemin des Dames; and in Charbonnières, Mont Cornillet and Mont Blain. The operation was carried through by complete success. They attacked German trenches which formed part of the French lines, and completely destroyed is one of those apparently minor



## ACTIVITY

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unaltered and secure. The same night parties of our troops vigorously raided the enemy's lines at Le Verguier, north-west of St. Quentin, near the Bapaume-Cambrai road. Damage was done to dug-outs, and some prisoners taken. On the 20th all the advantage gained by the enemy at Infantry Hill was neutralised, and every position retaken by him on the 18th was recovered by the British, who established themselves firmly at these points. During these operations the declining *moral* of the Germans became increasingly apparent, and it was asserted by observers not given to undue optimism that there were unprecedented signs of "dry-rot" in the enemy ranks.

Description in detail of the French operations during the earlier part of the same period would seem very like a repetition of last week's account.

that count for a great deal in the general scheme of reduction. The day comes when every nibble tells. And it must be remembered that what seems a nibble in this war would have been a big bite, if not a wholesale swallow, in former campaigns. The wanton and purposeless bombardment of Rheims continued, and on that day (the 18th) 2000 shells fell in the city. Next day the Cornillet-Blond gains were fiercely disputed by the enemy, whose attacks were easily broken up. Similar incidents occurred there on the 20th, and French and German guns were very lively also about Mont Teton. There was brisk shelling also on the Verdun front, at Vacherauville and Chambrettes.

During the 19th and 20th the fight extended still further to the north, and the Belgian front



AN IRISH PATRIOT'S RESTING-PLACE NEAR THE FRONT: MAJOR REDMOND'S GRAVE IN A CONVENT GARDEN.

Major William Redmond, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Messines Ridge, and died a few hours later, at a field hospital of the Ulster Division, was buried in the garden of a convent at Loecre, a village some miles from the front. The village children placed flowers on the grave, which is carefully tended by the nuns.—[Official Photograph.]

The fighting was of precisely the same character— heavy shelling, vigorous raiding, and little or no change in the general situation. On the night of the 16th-17th the artillery duel at Hurtebise reached a pitch of extreme intensity, and a German massed attack followed the preparation. Some advanced posts were penetrated and a small sector was held; but the main attack was driven back with loss. Next day the artillery continued active on the Craonne-Chevreaux sector of the Chemin des Dames; and in Champagne, between Mont Cornillet and Mont Blond, a detailed operation was carried through by our Allies with complete success. They attacked a system of German trenches which formed a salient in the French lines, and completely mastered it. This is one of those apparently minor undertakings

became active. Hostile raids and artillery engagements took place east of Ramscapelle, and near Dixmude, Lizerne, and Steenstraete. On the 40-mile line between Armentières and the coast the British artillery fire was general. The British official message disclaimed any event of special interest, which is in itself always interesting, and sends the observer to study the German despatches for the same period. And, sure enough, through Amsterdam came a simultaneous message announcing the "great intensity" of the British fire, "particularly marked" near Wytschaete. A Dominion officer of artillery, now in this country on leave, says that the stuff we are putting over to the enemy is more than human flesh and blood can stand. The Germans' condition has been described, in the language of the prize-ring, as



distinctly "groggy," and recent prisoners do not hesitate to admit the shattering power of the Allies' shell-fire.

The exploits of our own and of the French and Italian airmen and anti-aircraft gunners continue to be remarkable. On June 18, 19, and 20 the French destroyed 14 German aeroplanes and a captive balloon, and drove down 7 enemy machines seriously damaged. The aviators also bombed the railway station at Bensdorp, factories at Hayange, Joeuf, and Moyeuve, blast-furnaces at Barbach and in the Valley of the Sarre, six other railway stations, and some munition depôts near Laon; 13,000 kilos of high-explosive were used in these raids. In the Trentino the Italians made a raid with numerous machines, and dropped 400 aerial torpedoes, a total weight of many tons, on enemy works. Between June 17 and 20 British airmen and anti-aircraft gunners destroyed 13 enemy machines and drove down 19 out of control on the Western front; 7 of our machines failed to return. On the morning of the 17th two Zeppelins raided East Anglia. One (Z 48) was brought down in flames; the other escaped, but was said to be damaged.

The chief centre of interest on the Italian front has been the Trentino, where an extensive operation was begun as far back as June 10. The Austrians, when they retreated last year, left an outlet on the plateau of Asiago, between the Val d'Assa and the massif of Cima 12. There their positions were strongly fortified and screened by entrenchments. The chief point of strength in this system was Mount Ortigara, between the Asiago plateau and the Val Sugana. On the 10th the Alpini occupied

the Agnello Pass and climbed to the crest of Hill 2101, a peak of Mount Ortigara. From the 13th to the 15th the Austrians made furious efforts to retake this peak, but every attack was dispersed as it was delivered. The fiercest struggle raged from dawn to noon on the 15th. The

Italians had already occupied trenches on the summit of the neighbouring height, known as Hill 2105, and they also held trenches on its southern slopes, connecting it with the Ponarix ridge. On the 19th they moved forward in several columns, disposed concentrically, and made themselves masters of Mount Ortigara, capturing 936 Austrians belonging to the Kaiserjäger and mountain corps. The Italians continue without reserve their excellent custom of naming the regiments particularly distinguished in any affair. The honours of Mount Ortigara are with the 52nd Division of Alpini and the units of the Piedmont and Bersaglieri Brigades. On the 20th Alpini carried the summit of Hill 2668 on the Piccolo Lagazuoi, after a big mine-explosion.

At the reopening of the Italian Chamber, Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, hoped that Russia would see where her real interests lay. Roumania, he said, was on the point of resuming the offensive. Italy's proclamation of the independence of Albania was in accordance with the principles of Italian alliances. The enemy must pay for his iniquities. Mazzini and Garibaldi would

turn in their graves if Italy accepted a peace which would dishonour her dead soldiers. He concluded a long speech with the words: "We want peace, but a just peace."

LONDON: JUNE 22, 1917.



GERMAN WAR ART: A SILVER STATUETTE OF A BOMBER PRESENTED TO KING LUDWIG III. OF BAVARIA, AS HONORARY COLONEL OF TEN REGIMENTS FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Reproduced from a German illustrated paper.



HAPPIER THAN THEY WERE UNDER OUR SHELL-FIRE AT THE FRONT: GERMAN PRISONERS LOADING HAY ON AN ESSEX FARM UNDER GUARD.

Photograph by Sport and General.



# HIGH COMMISSIONER OF

M. Charles C. A. Jonnart arrived at Sa  
Commissioner of the Protecting Powers  
Britain, and Russia—and soon succeeded  
of King Constantine and other measures  
of the Allied forces in the Balkans. M.  
a member of the French Senate, was h

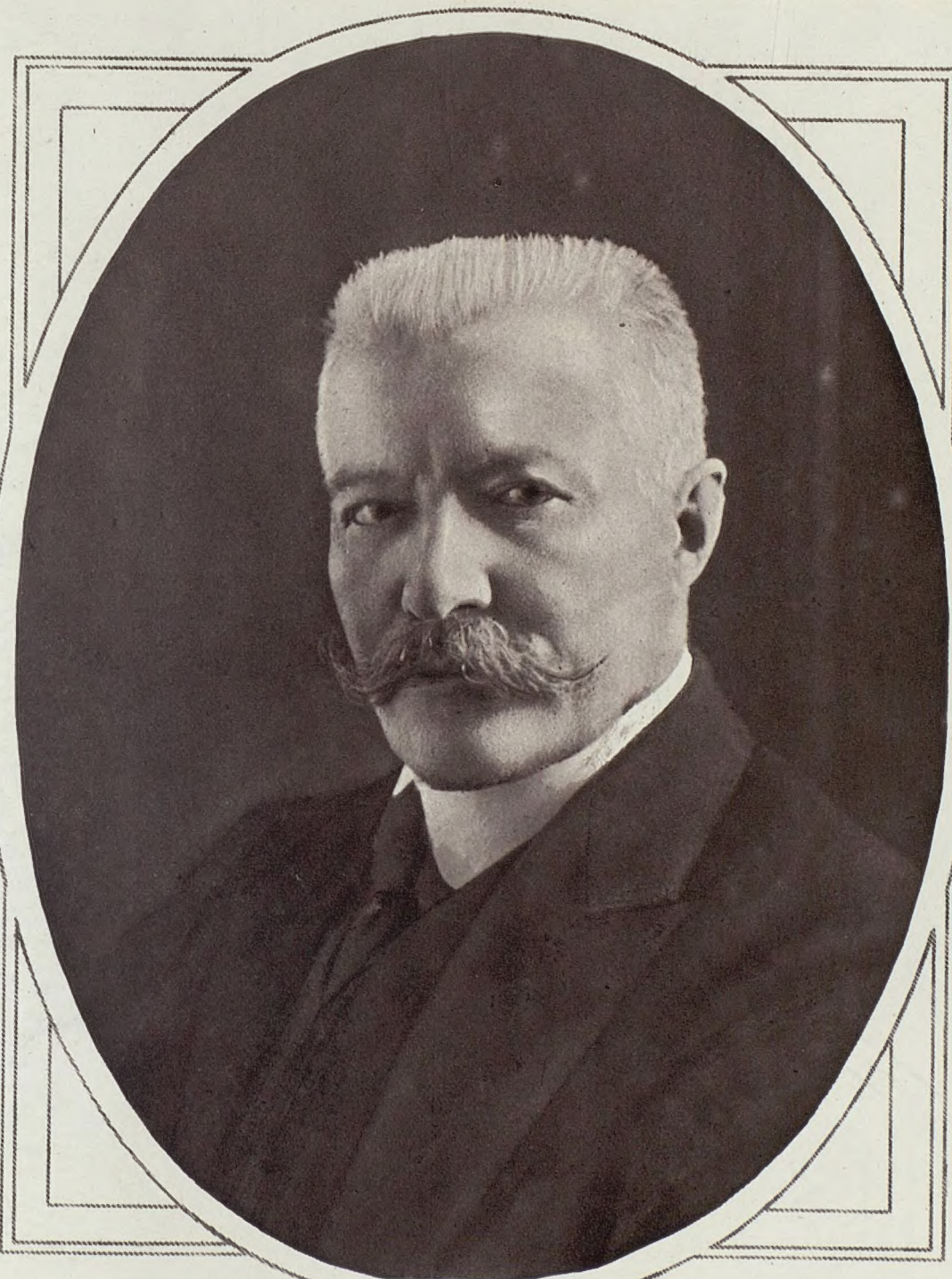


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N: JUNE 22, 1917.

## The Strong Man of the Allies in Greece.



HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE PROTECTING POWERS OF GREECE: M. CHARLES JONNART.

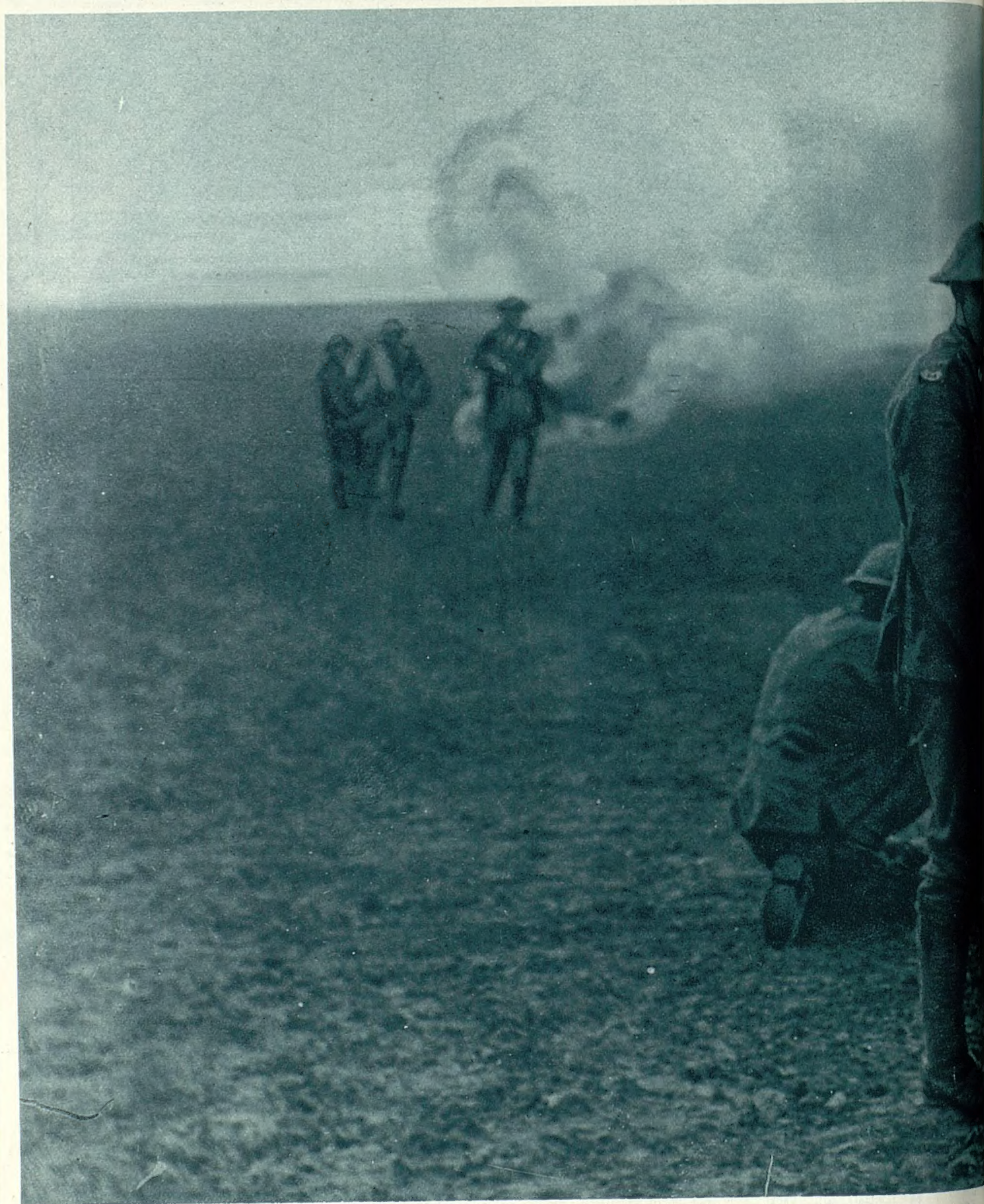
M. Charles C. A. Jonnart arrived at Salamis on June 6 as High Commissioner of the Protecting Powers of Greece—France, Great Britain, and Russia—and soon succeeded in effecting the departure of King Constantine and other measures necessary for the safety of the Allied forces in the Balkans. M. Jonnart, who is 59, and a member of the French Senate, was hitherto chiefly known for

his administration in Algeria, of which he was Governor-General during 1900 and again from 1903 to 1911. In 1913 he was Foreign Minister in the second Briand Cabinet. Formerly he was Deputy for the Pas de Calais, and in 1893 Minister for Public Works. He was a personal friend of King Edward, who during Mediterranean cruises visited him at Algiers.—[Photo. by Branger.]





## The British Western front Offensive Against the Hindenburg Line ;



### TO SHROUD ATTACKING TROOPS, BAFFLE ARTILLERY AIMING, AND REDUCE

Smoke-screen tactics have come into general employment of late. They are being used more than ever in the actions of the present summer, now that the fighting has largely altered in character from trench-warfare to battles of movement across fairly open ground. The Germans first employed smoke-screens on a large scale during their retreat "according to plan"



### CASUALTIES: NEW ZEALANDERS AT PRAC

in the Somme and Ancre Valley for shrouding. Our men in their attacks just now are doing this by means of smoke-boxes, and by men carrying "smoke-boxes,"



nsive Against the Hindenburg Line; Smoke-Screen Tactics.



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than ever in the actions of  
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retreat "according to plan"

CASUALTIES: NEW ZEALANDERS AT PRACTICE MAKING A SMOKE-SCREEN.

in the Somme and Ancre Valley for shrouding the retirement of their troops in places by creating wide belts of dense smoke. Our men in their attacks just now are doing the same thing—both by means of smoke-shells, burst in front of the advancing troops, and by men carrying "smoke-boxes," as the New Zealanders are seen practising.—[New Zealand Official Photograph.]



# On the Battlefield beyond Messines.



## UNDER FIRE : AN AMMUNITION PACK-TRAIN FOLLOWING THE FIRING ; A GERMAN SHELL-BURST.

Munition railway trains follow the fighting as closely as possible, and the rail-head keeps ever being shifted on, across the battlefields of a day or two before. From railhead to the fringe of the ground over which fighting is actually proceeding, wagons, both horsed and motor, are used as far as the broken-up and shell-holed ground allows them to progress. Where wagons cannot go, and across

the fire-swept zone immediately in rear of the trenches or the advancing troops, pack transport, as seen in the upper illustration, takes on the loads—mules or horses carrying field-artillery shells in pack-saddle pockets, or boxes of rifle cartridges for the infantry. The lower illustration shows a German big shell bursting on a road.—[British Official Photograph and Australian Official Photograph.]



## CLOSE TO THE FIRING-LINE

Anzac teams with engineer stores and repair tools are seen in the upper illustration hastening forward towards the firing-line. The wagons and pack animals are used for the men in the advanced positions. The ground gained against the German counter-attack in the Messines battle, our men had more time to



On the Battlefield beyond Messines.



CLOSE TO THE FIRING-LINE: ANZACS BRINGING UP SAPPERS' STORES; ALL LEFT OF A FARM.

Anzac teams with engineer stores and repair equipment are seen in the upper illustration hastening forward by Messines Ridge towards the firing-line. The wagons are carrying stores and implements for the men in the advanced positions to fortify the ground gained against the German counter-attack. In the case of Messines battle, our men had more time than usual for the work.

The enemy's moral was apparently so shaken at their losses, and the rough hustling off from positions deemed impregnable, that hours went by before the counter-attack; which was sharply beaten back. In the lower illustration is seen all that remains of a farmhouse—ruins on which has been placed, "in memoriam," the gate name-board.—[Australian Official and British Official Photographs.]

SHELL-BURST.

the trenches or the the upper illustration, field-artillery shells edges for the infantry. shell bursting on a Official Photograph.]





# On the Belgian front: In Nieuport while



## PROTECTED BY INUNDATION FROM GERMAN INFANTRY, BUT A TARGET FOR GERMAN

Nieuport lies just within the Belgian front, close to the sea-coast. Although beyond reach of German infantry attacks owing to the barrier of inundations that cover the approaches to Nieuport and the vicinity, the town lies within easy range of the German batteries which confront the entire Belgian line, and is constantly under fire. The Germans at the same time do

# Undergoing One of I



## ARTILLERY: GERMAN SHELLS BURSTING ON

not have things all their own way. There are and often with palpably satisfactory effect. Scenes in the above illustrations, the German gunners ma



Nieuport while

# Undergoing One of Its Constant Bombardments.



ARTILLERY: GERMAN SHELLS BURSTING ON AND ROUND THE WRECKED NIEUPORT GAS-WORKS.

not have things all their own way. There are heavy Belgian batteries near Nieuport, which reply to the enemy vigorously, and often with palpably satisfactory effect. Scenes in Nieuport, while the place is undergoing one of its "bad days," are shown in the above illustrations, the German gunners making the wrecked gas-works their target.—(Belgian Official Photographs)

A TARGET FOR GERMAN

infantry attacks owing  
within easy range of the  
s at the same time do



On the french front on the Upper Marne.



WITH THE ANNAMITES: A CAMP LAUNDRY; UNLOADING AMMUNITION AT A RAIL-HEAD DEPÔT.

There are, of course, men of more nationalities, of different races, fighting under the British flag than under any other flag at the present time, but in this respect France comes a "good second," Africa and Asia contribute to the French armies with regiments of many colours and creeds. Algerian Arabs and Moorish tribesmen from the Atlas valleys, Soudanese from the Lake Tchad country

and the Sahara, "blacks" from Senegal and the Gambia, are fighting side by side under the Tricolour with men from the Far East, some of whom are shown in the above illustration, and who pass under the general name of Annamites. They belong to the French Indo-Chinese group of colonies, lying between China proper and Siam, and the region of Malaya.—[French Official Photograph.]

June 27, 1917

On the f



WITH THE ANNAMITES: A

Living, when in their own country, either in villages beside the many rivers and intersect Tonking and Annam, the Annamite labouring squads in France are scrupulous in cleanliness. The constant visits in numbers to the brooks and streams near their camps, l



On the french front on the Upper Marne.



WITH THE ANNAMITES: A CAMP-SIDE BROOK AT WHICH THE MEN PERFORM ABLUTIONS.

Living, when in their own country, either along the seaboard, or in villages beside the many rivers and tributary streams that intersect Tonking and Annam, the Annamite soldier-battalions and labouring squads in France are scrupulous in attending to personal cleanliness. The constant visits in numbers of men off duty along the brooks and streams near their camps, both for "laundrying"

and for body-washing, form a characteristic feature in those neighbourhoods. Orderly and hard-working as a rule, the Annamites in France, in addition to soldiering at the front and in the trenches—they had their "baptism of fire" at Verdun—are employed as camp carpenters, munition-workers, and vegetable-growers—as we have illustrated previously.—[French Official Photograph.]



## ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: LV.—THE ROYAL IRISH.

## QUARTERMASTER JACKSON'S EXPERIENCE.

THE 4th Dragoon Guards, the Royal Irish, formerly his Majesty's 4th Regiment of Horse, or the "Blacks," otherwise "the Virgin Mary's Guards"—such are the many names and nicknames of the corps—formed their Irish connection during the thirty years following the conclusion of the Marlburian campaigns. For three decades the regiment remained on the Irish establishment, and came to be composed almost entirely of Irishmen. There were, in fact, only two or three men of any other nationality among the officers, or in the ranks. The 4th was a happy hunting-ground for cadets of ancient families, and thirty guineas was often paid for the privilege of becoming a trooper. The regiment was proud of its aristocratic personnel, and once, when it was hastily inspected by George II. as it was on its way to active service in Flanders, Sir John Ligonier, afterwards Lord Ligonier, the commanding officer, alluded to this distinction. The regiment, caught on the march, had had no time to rub up for the review, and made a rather ill-appointed appearance beside two crack corps, fresh from their cantonments.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT—VICTORS AND THEIR TROPHIES: MEN OF AN ULSTER CORPS IN CAMP, POSING FOR THE CAMERA WITH GERMAN TRENCH-HELMETS ON.

Official Photograph.

Their horses, taken up after they had crossed over from Ireland, were particularly weedy. "Ligonier," said the King, "your men have the air of soldiers; their horses, indeed, look poorly; how is it?"

"Sire," replied Ligonier, "the men are Irish and gentlemen; the horses are English."

But to our tale. About 1732, the Quartermaster of the regiment was one Jackson, a person

of some condition but of no great fortune. He had a son, and in the year in question the boy was of an age to be started in the world. For some reason unknown, the Quartermaster could not put him into the Royal Irish—there is just a hint in the record that the want of means was the barrier—so the young fellow was sent on board a man-of-war in a fleet going to the

Mediterranean. The youth, who thus began life as a sailor, was in time to return to the hereditary fold, but before that should come to pass, he was to see many strange adventures. He formed one of a raiding party which made a descent on the coast of Spain. The party was surprised, and young Jackson was taken prisoner.

[Continued overleaf.]



ON THE WESTERN FRONT—IRISHMEN JUBILANT AFTER VICTORY: CHEERING AND WAVING BATTLEFIELD SPOILS ON RETURN TO CAMP.—[Official Photograph.]



## ON THE BRITISH BATTLE-FRONT:

A general view of the famous Messines Ridge, British in the recent battle, is given in the upper photograph. It shows it as seen from the British trenches. The Ridge was of great importance because it transferred the enemy's hands to our own a position affording a great advantage.

In a German Army Order issued before the battle.



# IRISH.

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[Continued overleaf.]



WAVING

## The Battle of Messines Ridge.



ON THE BRITISH BATTLE-FRONT: A VIEW OF MESSINES RIDGE; AND A CAPTURED GERMAN GUN.

A general view of the famous Messines Ridge, captured by the British in the recent battle, is given in the upper photograph, which shows it as seen from the British trenches. The capture of the Ridge was of great importance because it transferred from the enemy's hands to our own a position affording wide observation. In a German Army Order issued before the battle, it was ordained

that "the enemy must not get the Messines Ridge at any price." Nevertheless, the "enemy" got it. The lower photograph shows some of our men hauling out a captured German gun near Wytshaete, which fell to the Irish. Between June 7 and 13 the British forces captured 47 German guns, 242 machine-guns, and 60 trench-mortars.—[Australian and British Official Photographs.]



by the Spaniards. For twelve months he lay in gaol, and at length, in order to obtain his freedom, he consented to enlist in the Spanish Army. Being detailed for duty on the coast, he was captured by the Barbary pirates, and carried to Oran. That meant only one fate: he was



ON THE WESTERN FRONT—DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF MESSINES RIDGE: AN AUSTRALIAN INFANTRYMAN WATCHING THE FIRING UNDER A TRENCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT SCREEN.—[Australian Official.]

destined for slavery, and to make his appearance in the slave-market.

Among the visitors to the market on that day there was, fortunately for the Quartermaster's son, one who looked at him with especial curiosity. This was no less a person than the British consul, who suspected a fellow-countryman. He spoke to the slave, and finding that he was, indeed, a subject of King George, purchased him, took him home, and made him major-domo of his household.

At length he took his discharge, and, returning to Ireland, found his father, the old Quartermaster, still alive, but getting past his work. The elder Jackson now saw his chance of procuring his son an appointment impossible at an earlier date. With Lord Ligonier's permission he resigned his warrant—Quartermasters were not in those days commissioned officers—in favour of his son, and the wanderer and ex-slave found himself in the post of purveyor-general to a famous regiment.

Some time later, Quartermaster Jackson the Second, holder of an office that had become in a sense hereditary, happened to be on duty with the Royal Irish in Dublin. One day, as he passed through the Castle yard, he took a second look at the sentinel at the gate, for it seemed to him that the man turned his face away, as though he would avoid observation. This struck Jackson as peculiar; but at the moment he could assign no reason. The man was not of his regiment;

he might have turned away accidentally. Still, Jackson was somehow impressed. He could not forget the incident, and he returned to his own quarters still puzzling over the affair. The man was nothing to him, but for all that he could not forget him. Next morning the matter was as fresh as ever in his mind; the Quartermaster had grown uncomfortable about it all. Did he know the sentinel, or did he not? He had some dim recollection he could not place. It got between him and his work. Best clear it up. So back he went to the Castle and made inquiries. The result was an interview with yesterday's sentinel, as soon as the guard, still on duty, had been relieved.

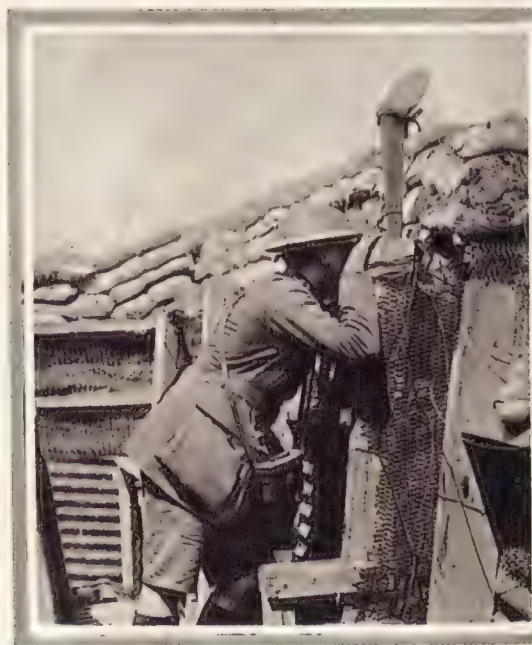
"I seem to know your face," said Jackson; "please tell me if we have ever met before, and where?"

The sentinel was much disturbed. "We have met," he replied, "in the slave-market at Oran."

"What? Then, you are—is it possible—you are—?"

"An unfortunate man, Sir; formerly the British consul at Oran. Not long after you left me, my affairs fell into confusion. I outran my allowance, overdrew my account, was recalled, and obliged to return to England, which I reached penniless. I was glad to enlist with the first recruiting party I fell in with, and began life again with a knapsack on my back, to see what fortune it may contain."

Jackson, like the warm-hearted Irishman he was, was greatly touched. He interested himself



ON THE WESTERN FRONT—DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF MESSINES RIDGE: AN AUSTRALIAN OFFICER WATCHING THE EFFECT ON THE ENEMY'S LINES FROM A TRENCH, THROUGH A PERISCOPE.—[Australian Official.]

in his former benefactor's welfare, and had him discharged from his corps, whereupon he had him appointed to the gentlemanly 4th as a trooper.

## A Battle



### NEW ZEALANDERS AT THE FRONT

In the Battle of Messines Ridge both home and foreign troops took a valiant share. "It is to the New Zealanders," says the "Times," "that the honour of winning the battle is due. They fell, and they did their work, as always, bravely. Between the New Zealand, Australian, and English regiments." In the upper part of the page.



June 27, 1917

accidentally. Still, he could not return to his own affair. The man said that he could not do the matter was as the Quartermaster had said. Did he know? He had some dim idea. It got between them. So back to the inquiries. The yesterday's sentinel, on duty, had been

"said Jackson; he had met before, and

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AUSTRALIAN OFFICER  
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PE.—[Australian Official.]

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## A Battle and a Horse Show at the front.



### NEW ZEALANDERS AT THE FRONT: TROOPS ATTACKING; A PRIZE-WINNER AT THEIR HORSE SHOW.

In the Battle of Messines Ridge both home and overseas troops took a valiant share. "It is to the New Zealanders," said the "Times," "that the honour of winning the village of Messines fell, and they did their work, as always, cleanly and well. . . . Between the New Zealand, Australian, and Irish troops were the staunch English regiments." In the upper photograph New Zea-

landers are shown attacking. One gallant fellow, it will be seen, has fallen, whether killed or wounded we cannot say. The casualties were regarded as light compared with results and the enemy's losses. The lower photograph was taken at a horse show held by the New Zealand Division, and shows a field ambulance horse that gained a prize.—[New Zealand Official Photographs.]





## Beyond the Enemy's Range after Two and

Half Years: A Result



### NO LONGER NECESSARY: THE GREAT SANDBAG-PROTECTED SHELTERS AND FORTIFICATIONS

The above photograph shows one of the immediate results of General Plumer's taking of the Messines Ridge. By our capture of the Ridge the place shown is now finally off the battlefield, left well in rear. Kemmel is a village near Ypres, and all through the past two-and-a-half years it had been held as the centre of a section of our support-trenches. As seen here,



### OF THE YPRES SUPPORT-LINE POSITION

the British position at Kemmel had to be. Gibbs describes, it and the neighbourhood where we see every movement of our men unless they



r Two and

# Half Years: A Result of Messines Ridge Victory.



HELTERS AND FORTIFICATI

ines Ridge. By our capture  
village near Ypres, and all  
port-trenches. As seen here,

OF THE YPRES SUPPORT-LINE POSITION NEAR KEMMEL HILL AND VILLAGE.

the British position at Kemmel had to be specially protected by immensely thick-roofed, sandbag-built shelters. As Mr. Philip Gibbs describes, 'it and the neighbourhood were in full view from the enemy's positions on Messines Ridge. "The enemy could see every movement of our men unless they moved underground or under cover of the foliage on Kemmel Hill."—[Official Photo.]





# The fierce Close-Quarter fight that finished the German Resistance



THE INFANTRY ONSET THAT FOLLOWED THE MINE-EXPLOSIONS: BOMBERS HOLDING A VANTAGE-POINT WHILE THE

The Battle of Messines, from one point of view, might be described as a tragedy staged in three acts. The preliminary six-days bombardment forms Act I. The blowing up of the nine-miles-long ridge by a series of simultaneous mine-explosions is Act II. Act III, is shown here before the reader's eyes. We see the final infantry onslaught, with bomb, bayonet, and Lewis automatic gun, which made an end of those of the enemy with—"made casualties of"; the rest formed reproduced by the courtesy of the "Illustrated L



t that finished the German Resistance on Messines Ridge.



E-EXPLOSIONS; BOMBERS HOLDING A VANTAGE-POINT WHILE THE LEWIS GUNS COME HURRYING UP.

The preliminary six-days' as mine-explosions is Act II. ayonet, and Lewis automatic gun, which made an end of those of the enemy still surviving on the ridge. The Germans who resisted were summarily dealt with—"made casualties of"; the rest formed the bulk of General Plumer's 7000-odd prisoners. The above illustration is reproduced by the courtesy of the "Illustrated London News," where it forms one of a series of vividly effective battlefield scenes.



One of the "Eyes" of the Grand fleet.



SCOUTING ABOVE AND BELOW WATER: A KITE-BALLOON BEING TOWED BY A "DRIFTER."

A "drifter" on patrol service is seen here performing the same work for a sea-scouting kite-balloon that a land service observation balloon's motor-tractor does for its "kite." The drifter is towing the balloon for the observation officer to traverse and examine a stretch of surface independently of the direction of the wind. Besides scouting on all sides, from any height above water, observers

can make out objects under water such as submarines; whether moving with periscope submerged, or lying on the sea bottom, on sand, down to depths of forty or fifty feet. That is about the lowest submergence at which submarines ordinarily lie when in wait near the track of shipping. At the same time a wide expanse of horizon can be reconnoitred and reported on continuously.—[Official Photo.]

With the



PASSING ORDERS TELEPHONED

From the control-top in a war-ship, the guns or batteries, heavy and quick-firing, except the these last, can, if desirable, be "fought" with subsidiary handling on the part of the actual gun are determined by means of instruments in the co phoned down to the batteries on deck through intern



With the Grand fleet at Gunnery Practice.



PASSING ORDERS TELEPHONED FROM THE CONTROL-TOP: RANGE-REPORTING TO FUZE-SETTERS.

From the control-top in a war-ship, the guns on board in all the batteries, heavy and quick-firing, except the smaller calibres of these last, can, if desirable, be "fought" with only comparatively subsidiary handling on the part of the actual guns' crews. Ranges are determined by means of instruments in the control-top, and telephoned down to the batteries on deck through intermediate messengers,

as seen here, for the fuze-setters to set the fuzes by. In the illustration, a man is receiving orders from the control-top during firing practice, and passing on the range to the setters of the shell fuzes in the batteries in casemates, or in the turrets or barbettes. In action his station would be in a less exposed situation, somewhere "behind armour."—[Official Photograph.]

DRIFTER."

submarines; whether  
the sea bottom, on  
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ly.—[Official Photo.]





## "Oiling" a Grand fleet Ship: Cleanly and Easy Work



TAKING IN CRUISING SUPPLIES AT SEA FROM AN "OILER" ALONGSIDE

The Navy began to use oil-fuel, at first as subsidiary to coal, years before the war, in destroyers and gun-boats. Its advantages over the older fuel were many, cleanliness on board when taking in supplies being one. Others were that oil tanks occupied far less room than coal-bunkers, allowing ships a much wider cruising radius for equivalent bulks, and that

## in Place of the Grim



PUMPS AND PIPES FILLING A SHIP'S TANK

with oil, a ship with her boilers "cold" could be ready for action without the delay required where coal-furnaces had to be lighted. Now big cruisers and battle-ships burn on



and Easy Work

in Place of the Grimy Hard Labour of Coaling.



AN "OILER" ALONG

destroyers and gun-boats. Others were that or equivalent bulks, and that

PUMPS AND PIPES FILLING A SHIP'S TANKS FROM ON DECK.

with oil, a ship with her boilers "cold" could "raise steam" and be off at full speed in less than a quarter of the time required where coal-furnaces had to be lighted. The main defect was the dense black smoke given off, but remedies minimise that. Now big cruisers and battle-ships burn only oil.—[Official Photograph.]



## DEPÔT DAYS: II.—THE POLITE PEOPLE.

IF you have got it into your head that we are a rough and hearty and (even) brutal soldiery, you will have to go somewhere and have your prejudices extracted. I believe there are people who still think little white thoughts like that—in fact, I have met them. I have been in railway carriages, and have seen the wilting and withdrawal of delicate human beings at the sight of khaki. And there are others of the reckless breed who seem to have the same ideas about us, but who are determined to be good-humoured in the matter, and treat us as good tame bears should be treated. Between these two schools there is a real lot of human humanity, of course; but, truly, there are a fair number who don't know how thoroughly polite we are.

Outside the Depôt some of us may be boisterous because we know the girls expect it, and sometimes our language (which we don't notice ourselves) is chosen from words mainly unconnected with "Hymns Ancient and Modern"; but inside the Depôt we are not so. I would like to lead Mrs. Whoever-She-Is to Tent X 6, and let her watch us being perfect little gentlemen. She would then write another noble little book of deportment, this one on the "Etiquette and Good Manners of Soldiers, Private." We have a lot of Etiquette, and we are scrupulous about it. In the matter of our Usages and Customs the Medes and Persians have nothing to teach us in strict observance. You, being, perhaps, a quiet, ordinary, and irresponsible "civvy," might not think so. You would thrust yourself into Tent X 6—without invitation, such is your ignorance—and note that was Private Pemberton sitting on

a pedestal of army blankets. You would, as a matter of fact, note nothing of the sort. Do you know this Pemberton well? No. You have not even the right to call him "Golden Dome," as do his boon companions. Therefore to you it is *not* Private Pemberton who sits there. It is "Mister" Pemberton. Mister—don't forget that! As far as I am aware, there are no privates in the British

Army. There are Jims and Dicks and Jerrys, and Nozies and Spuds. And there are "Misters."

There are quite a number of things to be careful about in Tent X 6, and a list of them would make this article a catalogue. But let us dwell on the matter of beds. I believe the Army Regulations give us liberty about our beds. Any time after six, so it is said, we may "put down" our blankets—that is, make up our beds. Understand, we do not use our beds for base and slothful luxury: we do not get *into* them and sleep until after Roll Call, but we can get them down and use them as couches of gilded ease. But do we?

We do not. Nobody has laid down the law, but, all the same, we refrain from spreading and tucking in our blankets until the time of Roll Call is

upon us. We keep back our preparations until everyone else has a chance to be present, and thus has it in his power to secure just and reasonable room for his feet. Some, of course, break the unspoken law. These Huns creep back from the Soldiers' Institute early, and put down a bed that causes others to sleep on the knees of their

neighbours. But the type is unpopular, and the habit is unhealthy. We have robust thoughts about such a man. And we always utter them aloud.

[Continued overleaf.]



GUNNERY PRACTICE ON BOARD A DRIFTER ON PATROL: TRAINING THE BOW GUN IN FIRING AT SIGHT.—[Official Photograph.]



TORPEDO PRACTICE ON BOARD A DRIFTER ON PATROL: ABOUT TO PULL THE LINE THAT FIRES THE TORPEDO.

[Official Photograph.]



## forerunners of the



## EMBODYING THE IDEAS OF H

The great battleship-type vessel seen here naval construction attained by the Tudor Armada period. The ship might well pass Tudor ships that helped Elizabeth's new Armada—in particular, the "Triumph," from which, it may be remarked, our



forerunners of the Grand fleet: War-Ships of All Ages—V.



EMBODYING THE IDEAS OF HENRY VIII'S NAVAL ARCHITECTS: A MID-TUDOR PERIOD BATTLE-SHIP.

The great battleship-type vessel seen here represents the acme in naval construction attained by the Tudor Navy previous to the Armada period. The ship might well pass for one of the older Tudor ships that helped Elizabeth's newer fleet to defeat the Armada—in particular, the "Triumph," Frobisher's flag-ship—from which, it may be remarked, our battle-ship "Triumph,"

torpedoed at the Dardanelles after rendering notable service elsewhere during the war, took the name, through a succession of intermediate "Triumphs." A number of modifications and simplifications in structural details will be observed by comparing the above drawing with that of the "Great Harry" in our previous issue. The comparison shows the progress of fifty years.



There are other observances. We don't borrow money. We always pay on the nail for postage-stamps. We never refuse a fellow-man an envelope. Also it is recognised that we always tidy the kit of a man if he has been "clicked" for fatigue or is otherwise absent. Rigorously, too, we will put down the bed of a man who is expected back that night from "leave," or who has a



TORPEDO PRACTICE ON BOARD A DESTROYER ON PATROL:  
TRAINING A DOUBLE DECK TORPEDO-TUBE FOR FIRING.

*Official Photograph.*

"late" pass. We have a broom too, and as a precaution we have inscribed on it "Stolen from Tent X 6"; but we never refuse to lend it when others desire to sweep their tent-boards, though the borrowers, in our opinion, be really derogatory people. And, talking of brooms, it is an understood rule that a man must sweep up the mess he has made with his boots, and that he should do so in such a way that his neighbours' blankets do not suffer. We all do our share of the cleaning-up; we share what public goods we have; and, if one good soul allows another to use his shaving-water after he has accomplished his end, it is only on the understanding that the borrower shall empty and clean the mug.

It is probably a military ordinance that forces men to take off their caps in the dining marquees; but, even if it wasn't, we would insist that every man should dine in the decency of an uncovered head. I have known shy civilians keep their bowlers on just because the day was icy; such civilians are less icy than the day after we have called attention to their lack of manners. In the dining marquees there obtains also the law: "Thou shalt not be a pig, and shalt have thy fair share of rations—that and that only, even as myself and this

chum next me." Our determination that everyone should be fairly served leads to quarrelling at times. We sit sixteen at a table. The two men who sit at the end, whoever they are—and they are different at every meal, since we have no set places—serve out. They take up their task at once, and without orders or quibbling, and they fill sixteen enamel plates and sixteen

enamel mugs each with as equitable a portion of food or liquid as they can compute. We refrain from touching the plates and mugs until all are served; then we tell the men at the end which plates contain less than the others, and, happily if the dixie still contains food, the lack is made up. If not—"Where's that Tent Orderly?" We are very strict about rations and fairness. It is not merely that we suffer or others suffer; this is a matter of law and decorum affecting the whole. Justice must be done here by *Depôt Law*—no more and no less. You do not realise how politely precise we are until you see us cutting half-a-pound of butter first into halves, then into quarters, and then into eighths and sixteenths. You have not encountered the soldier on his noblest good form until you have

seen him striving to divide a dixie of swimming and elusive rice into equitable halves. He has to be precise in the observance of this Law.



TORPEDO PRACTICE ON BOARD A DESTROYER, ON PATROL: A  
TORPEDO SHOOTING OUT OF ITS TUBE AT THE MOMENT OF FIRING.

*Official Photograph.*

Fifteen pairs of inexorable eyes are fixed upon him. Fifteen voices are ready to convict him of the sin of gluttony. There are gluttons, of course—quite a number; but they are known, and the road they travel is painful and hard.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



## "Cover"—Mak



## SCREEN-FORMING: DESTROYER

Smoke-screen tactics came in with the in- suggested by the dense, trailing, black an- burning oil in the furnaces. Destroyers or- suited for the purpose. The first photog- destroyers emitting dark smoke, as they hea- en echelon and create a continuous belt o-



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ON PATROL: A  
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UGLAS NEWTON.

## "Cover"-Making at Sea: Smoke-Screen Evolutions.



### SCREEN-FORMING: DESTROYERS RAISING SMOKE; SECTIONS LINKING UP; CHANGING DIRECTION.

Smoke-screen tactics came in with the introduction of oil fuel; suggested by the dense, trailing, black smoke given off by the burning oil in the furnaces. Destroyers ordinarily are found best suited for the purpose. The first photograph shows individual destroyers emitting dark smoke, as they head to windward to close *en echelon* and create a continuous belt of smoke. The second

photograph shows two units of a squadron, steaming *en echelon*, "on a line of bearing," each destroyer maintaining station at just sufficient interval for the smoke to make a continuous wall. The ship in rear adds her smoke. The third photograph shows destroyers heading in "line abreast" while changing the direction of a smoke-screen.—[Official Photographs.]





## for Use on the Western front or Elsewhere: Timber.



### HANDIWORK OF A CANADIAN LUMBERMAN'S BATTALION FOR CUTTING DOWN TIMBER

Canada, in addition to furnishing the British forces in Flanders with army corps whose brilliant doings on the battlefield, as told by official observers, have rivalled the most heroic exploits of legendary heroes, has sent over battalions of lumbermen for timber-cutting, to supply the needs of the troops in the field. Wood is wanted, both at the Front and in England, for

## felling in a Woodland



### TREE-TRUNKS AND SAWING-MILL SHEDS ON

every imaginable war-purpose. The lumbermen largely from the forest valleys of the Canadian West. They are organised as regular battalions



here: Timber.

# felling in a Woodland Tract on a Royal Demesne.



R CUTTING DOWN TIMBER

ings on the battlefield, as  
er battalions of lumbermen  
Front and in England, for

## TREE-TRUNKS AND SAWING-MILL SHEDS ON A CLEARING IN THE THAMES VALLEY.

every imaginable war-purpose. The lumbermen, many of whom volunteered at the outset of the war, have been recruited largely from the forest valleys of the Canadian Rockies and uplands of British Columbia, as well as from the Canadian North West. They are organised as regular battalions, and detachments are at work all over the British Isles.—[Photo. by Record Press.]



### The East End Mourns its Murdered Children.



#### THE FUNERAL OF CHILDREN KILLED IN THE LONDON RAID: THE ARMY'S TRIBUTE; THE CORTÈGE.

There were pathetic scenes at Poplar on June 20, when fifteen children (all but three aged five years) were buried in the East London Cemetery after a service in the parish church conducted by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Stepney, and the Rector of Poplar. A sixteenth coffin contained fragments of little bodies unidentified. Among those present were Lord Crewe, Chairman

of the London County Council; Lieut.-General Sir Francis Lloyd, Commanding the London District; and Mr. Will Crooks, M.P. Sir Francis Lloyd is seen, with other officers, in the upper photograph on our left-hand page. The school where the children were killed in their class-room was represented by the teaching staff, six girls in white, and six boys in Scouts' uniform. A great number of

*[Continued opposite.]*

June 27, 1917

### London's Mourners



#### FLOWER-STREWN GRAVES OF L

*Continued.* wreaths—well over 500—had been sent from all over the country, by individual sympathisers, schools, hospitals, and official bodies. The Bishop of London, who received the King and Queen, said that during the two years he had worked in London, this funeral was the most magnificent he had seen. Speaking of the natural indignity



June 27, 1917

June 27, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 55]  
[New Series]—33

## London's Massacred Innocents Laid to Rest.



### FLOWER-STREWN GRAVES OF LITTLE VICTIMS OF THE AIR-RAID: THE FUNERAL AT POPLAR.

*Continued.*  
wreaths—well over 500—had been sent from all parts of the country, by individual sympathisers, schools, hospitals, factories, and official bodies. The Bishop of London, who read a message from the King and Queen, said that during the twenty-eight years he had worked in London, this funeral was the most touching sight he had seen. Speaking of the natural indignation aroused by

Germany's war on women and children, he demanded "strong deterrent naval and military action on the places from which these air-raiders came, and the strongest punishment for the perpetrators and designers of these raids, who were the murderers of the children." While sailors were carrying coffins to the grave, two aeroplanes appeared far up in the sky.—[Photos. by L.N.A. and Topical

### THE CORTÈGE.

Sir Francis Lloyd,  
Crooks, M.P. Sir  
upper photograph  
children were killed  
ing staff, six girls  
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[Continued opposite.



## WOMEN AND THE WAR.

NO one, not even the scared ones who are so gloomy over the near prospect of "Votes for Women," denies that the "gentle sex" have truly "done their bit" in helping to win the war. It is pretty safe, too, to assume that those pioneers who, in the first instance, almost forced their services on a short-sighted Government never dreamed of the many and various opportunities of usefulness that would arise as time went on.

A woman's army is actually in being. The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is under the War Office, and hardly a week passes without an appeal for further recruits appearing in the Press. This does not mean that women are hanging back, but, rather, that the authorities are realising the valuable nature of their services. The list of people "wanted" gives an interesting insight into the variety of "jobs" that fall to the lot of the "Army" woman. Here are some of the occupations in which there is room for more workers: Clerks for the Forestry Department, Army Pay Department, Ledger Clerks, Typists, and General Clerks. Others needed include: Household Workers, Head Cooks, Cooks, Cleaners, Orderlies, Telephone Clerks, Painters, Body - Trimmers, Store-women, Electricians,

Acetylene Welders, and Draughtswomen. Could anything show more conclusively than this list the distance we have travelled from the sit-on-a-cushion-and-sew-a-fine-seam existence that was once really thought the fit and proper one for women?

Letters received from members of the Women's Army throw an interesting light on the life of the rank and file. "We are situated," writes one, "in a most beautiful spot. There are the cornfields and woods all around us. . . . Already one letter has been sent to you describing our

luxurious huts, but it is impossible to describe how ripping they are; one simply has to come and see them to realise their truly homelike appearance. The other girls working here gave us a royal welcome, and we are quite certain that we are all going to be very happy."

Here is another impression:—"Our work is very interesting, and keeps us busy the whole of the time. . . . I have a special job to do which requires great care and checking, as it goes before some very big people indeed. . . . We have a nice big bedroom, with French windows opening out French fashion on to a little balcony."

A third writer is chiefly impressed by the reception accorded the company on arrival.

[Continued overleaf.]



FROM THE SANDS TO THE SOIL: ON THEIR WAY TO THE FIELD.

Ungrudgingly, as is their wont, the English girl has answered to the call of the land, and has given up the pleasure of the seaside in order to supply an urgent need on the land. Eager to free man for patriotic work of a military kind, the summer girl of to-day has gone to the land, and is working there loyally and well. Our photograph shows a band of willing women war-workers on their way to a field on a Hertfordshire farm.

Photograph by L.N.A.



BOUND FOR FRANCE: A DETACHMENT OF THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY FORCE.

The development and prolongation of the war has lent ever-increasing value to the aid given by women, especially in France, and the call for helpers is not falling on deaf ears. Our photograph shows a detachment of the Women's Auxiliary Force marching from their headquarters in London to the station. A number of them are carrying their packs.—[Photograph by Topical.]



## A New Use for



## THE COTTESMORE KENNELS: THE

In agricultural as in so many other and very war-work, the aid of women is proving of substantial value. Among those who are some of the most energetic and energetic land are the members of the Women's Legion. They have taken to their new and often onerous work with the proverbial courage and devotion of their



## A New Use for Kennels: Women in Possession.



THE COTTESMORE KENNELS: THE WOMEN'S LEGION AT THE KENNELS OF THE FOX-HOUNDS.

In agricultural as in so many other and very varied forms of war-work, the aid of women is proving of substantial value, and among those who are some of the most energetic recruits to the land are the members of the Women's Legion in Rutlandshire. They have taken to their new and often onerous forms of labour with the proverbial courage and devotion of their sex, and are

doing men's work, under men's conditions, with assiduity and success. The Women's Legion in Rutlandshire have taken over the Cottesmore Hunt Kennels, at Oakham, for their headquarters, and some of the members are seen in our first photograph. Our second shows one of the Legion at the head of a horse which is rolling the land on a farm.—[Photos. by Sport and General.]

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"What we appreciate so much," she says, "is the cheery welcome the 'Boys' have given us. They are frankly glad to have us. We were afraid we would be unpopular on account of turning them out of their jobs—but there is no such feeling."

The letters all go to show that parents need have no fears as to sending their daughters to

the country, and his change of attitude is due, for the most part, to the persistent good work put in by the pioneers of the land army in face of many difficulties and little encouragement. It is not uncommon for the authorities to receive a telegram asking for the immediate despatch of a party of fifteen or twenty girls to some farming district.



FROM THE SANDS TO THE SOIL: THE SUMMER GIRL  
[ON A HERTFORDSHIRE FARM.]

A sense of duty to their country has induced many girls to take up this summer what is usually the work of men, and to labour industriously on the land, thus supplying capable and much-needed help in a direction where time is of the first importance. Our photographs show a number of these useful helpers thinning out mangolds.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]

serve so far afield. Experience has taught us the best way to ensure the welfare and comfort of the woman war-worker, and the authorities in charge of the Women's Army have not been backward in learning the lesson.

Candidates for service must be between the ages of 20 and 40, and should apply to the Women's Section, National Service Department, St. Ermin's, S.W.1.

While girls are required for work in France, the need for their services at home is not less urgent. After all, every girl who enlists for National Service is helping the cause, and the glamour of foreign service must not be allowed to stand in the way of enlistment for what is, in truth, home defence. Five thousand women are wanted by the Women's Branch of the Food Production Department of the Board of Agriculture, and the farmer is insistent in his demands for more labour. With a wisdom born of happy experience, he is now perfectly frankly inviting the assistance of women in his endeavours to increase the food-supply of

financially sound basis, free from debt. Any one who cares to show, by sending a donation to the Club, their appreciation of the help



FROM THE SANDS TO THE SOIL: THE SUMMER GIRL'S WAR-WORK.

Patriotism has taken the place of pleasure-seeking with numberless girls who, in normal times, would now be disporting themselves in the sea or on the sands. Our photograph shows a woman-worker on a Hertfordshire farm diligently earthing up potatoes with a moulding-plough. [Photograph by L.N.A.]

women have ungrudgingly given to their country, should write to Lady Ellis, 17, Chester Square, S.W. 1.

CLAUDINE CLEVE.

for Women

#### INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER OF

The King has instituted two new Orders, both well as men—the Order of the British Empire and the Companions of Honour. The first two will carry, for men, the honour of Knight; the title, "Dame." There are five classes of women. The badge worn by members of



June 27, 1917

of attitude is due, persistent good work the land army in face encouragement. It authorities to receive a immediate despatch of a rls to some farming

here-to-live problem is closely associated woman war-worker, interesting to hear of especially intended women earning living. Three or s ago the Lady Club opened in Char- t, Fitzroy Square. removal of the Club and more convenient s necessary, and it is reopen it in August hwick Street, Marble , a building where accommodation will ole for twenty-five at moderate rates. l expenses will cost um which the Hon. ary Edwardes, the of the Club, is ould be subscribed, that the Club may its new home on a e from debt. Any- sending a donation ciation of the help



R GIRL'S WAR-WORK.

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iven to their country, s, 17, Chester Square, CLAUDINE CLEVE.

## for Women as Well as Men: A New Order.



### INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE: THE BADGE AND STAR (FIRST CLASS).

The King has instituted two new Orders, both open to women as well as men—the Order of the British Empire, and the Order of the Companions of Honour. The first two classes of the former will carry, for men, the honour of Knighthood, and for women, the title, "Dame." There are five classes each for men and women. The badge worn by members of the first three classes

is a silver-gilt cross enamelled pearl grey, with Britannia in the centre in a crimson circle, and the motto, "For God and the Empire." The badge for the fourth class is smaller, and that for the fifth is in silver instead of silver-gilt. An eight-pointed silver star is to be worn by members of the first class, and a four-pointed star by the second class.—[Official Photographs.]



## THE GREAT WAR.

### SUBMARINE RETURNS—RUSSIAN PROSPECTS—TINO AND ALEXANDER— THE UNITED STATES.

FROM the high seas nothing has been reported of vital moment, except the weekly return of damage by enemy submarines. The statistics are both good and indifferent. Of vessels over 1600 tons, 27 have been sunk, an increase of 5 on the immediately preceding week and of 12 on the week before that. Of vessels under 1600 tons register, 5 have gone down, a decrease of 5 on the previous week and an increase of 2 on the next preceding period. Fishing-vessels have happily gone scot free, and score a comforting duck's egg as against 6 and 5 for the previous weeks. Pleasanter reading is found in the returns of sailings. The arrivals number 2897 and the sailings

an excellent example. He, at any rate, is beginning in good time.

The Allies have been encouraged to take an optimistic view of the Russian situation. M. Kerensky and General Brusiloff are said to be in complete accord. Under the War Minister's vigorous hand the *moral* of the army is still further improved, and the forces are said to be completely equipped for a new offensive. M. Kerensky has ordered all the provisionally released reservists to work on the land until they are ordered to rejoin the colours. He is in close touch with the peasantry, with whom he is popular by his long association with the Toil Group, whose vice-



THE BRITISH IN BAGHDAD: THE ROAD BY WHICH THEY ENTERED—KHALIL PASHA STREET, JUST MADE BY THE TURKS TO COMMEMORATE THE FALL OF KUT.

By an irony of fate, the Turks finished the new road just in time for the British entry into Baghdad. As shown in the photograph, houses were demolished in order to construct the road, which is the city's only broad thoroughfare.—[Official Photograph.]

2993, a total of 5890, as against 2767 and 2693 for previous arrivals, and 2822 and 2642 sailings. These figures do not include fishing and local craft. Twenty-nine vessels have been unsuccessfully attacked, as against 25 and 17. The tables do not give the total tonnage lost, and it is therefore impossible to gauge accurately the real extent of damage done, except on a minimum estimate of 1600 tons for each ship lost, which is obviously below the mark. The moral of the returns is no relaxation in economy of food. Lord Rhondda has succeeded Lord Devonport as Food Controller, and the public looks to the new Minister for a vigorous policy of thrift and a strong hand on the profiteers. In this direction Mr. Hoover, the Food Controller of the United States, is setting

chairman he is. His order is significant of his recognition of the vital fact that the majority of the army are peasants in uniform. M. Terestchenko, the Russian Foreign Minister, has spoken hopefully of the complete understanding between Russia and her Allies. The latter have made no attempt to exert pressure on the new democracy, and are willing to await the results of present efforts. The Provisional Government, he added, considers that its powers are valid only until the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. General Brusiloff has assured Sir William Robertson that "Free Russian armies will not fail to do their duty."

King Constantine has made a short stay at Lugano. Evidently the free air of Switzerland is

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Back from

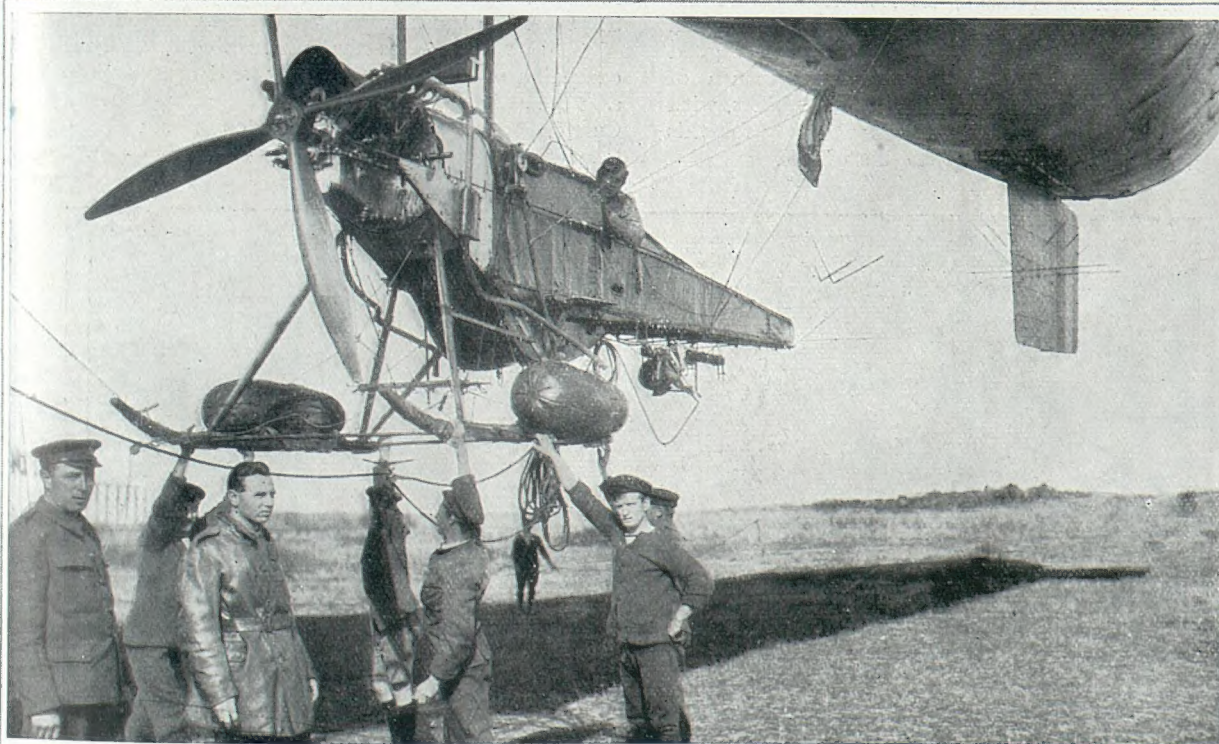
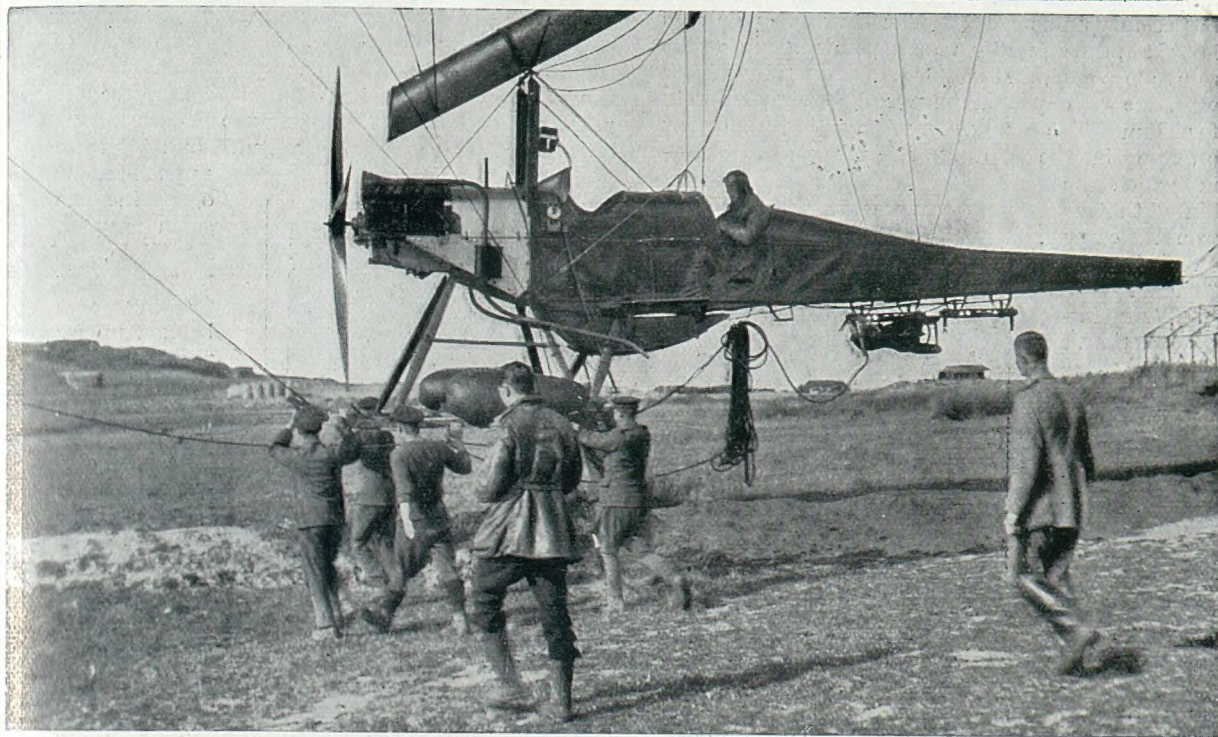


#### RETURNING TO ITS SHED:

These illustrations give between them an ex view at close quarters of details of the observ dirigible airship of a kind which one sees mo country and off the coast. In the upper hangar-attendants are seen walking a just-des be stowed away in its shed. One of the air



## Back from Patrol: One of our Airships.



### RETURNING TO ITS SHED: A NEAR VIEW OF A BRITISH DIRIGIBLE'S OBSERVATION-CAR.

These illustrations give between them an exceptionally interesting view at close quarters of details of the observation-car of a British dirigible airship of a kind which one sees most of in parts of the country and off the coast. In the upper illustration airship hangar-attendants are seen walking a just-descended airship off to be stowed away in its shed. One of the airmen is seen remaining

in the rear seat of the car. The other has vacated the front seat, and is seen standing, bareheaded, with his back to the reader, to the left in the foreground of the illustration. In the lower illustration we see the car nearly end-on and quite near. Its propeller is in front, and under the after-end of the gas-envelope is the large steering rudder.—[Photos. by C.N.]

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somewhat trying for the ex-monarch. On his arrival he was received with quiet and not disrespectful public salutations; but later he was hooted in the street by a hostile crowd, had to take refuge in a café, and go home discreetly by a back way. He was expected to leave almost immediately for Thun. The young King Alexander, somewhat unhappy in the wording of his first manifesto—in which he hinted that he would carry on his father's "sacred mission," whatever that might be—has now sung a slightly different tune and proclaims himself "the faithful guardian of the constitutional charter." He is also "convinced of the good intentions of the Powers." If he means the Entente, as opposed to the Central Powers, he has the root of the matter in him, and with care and strict attention to business may yet do well. The really good news from Greece is the imminent return of M. Venezelos to power. A coalition Cabinet, with Venezelist members, is to pave the way for this consummation, devoutly to be wished.



A HAPPY BAND OF ATHLETES: A RACE AT THE CAMBERLEY "ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE" SPORTS, ATTENDED BY GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON AND LADY ROBERTSON.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]

From the Salonika front the only important event is the evacuation of the malarial Struma region. Hostilities in that quarter had almost entirely ceased; no good end was to be served by remaining, and the retirement was carried out with the greatest deliberation, the Allies burning the villages they left. In Thessaly the French troops have acted with great promptitude, and took the

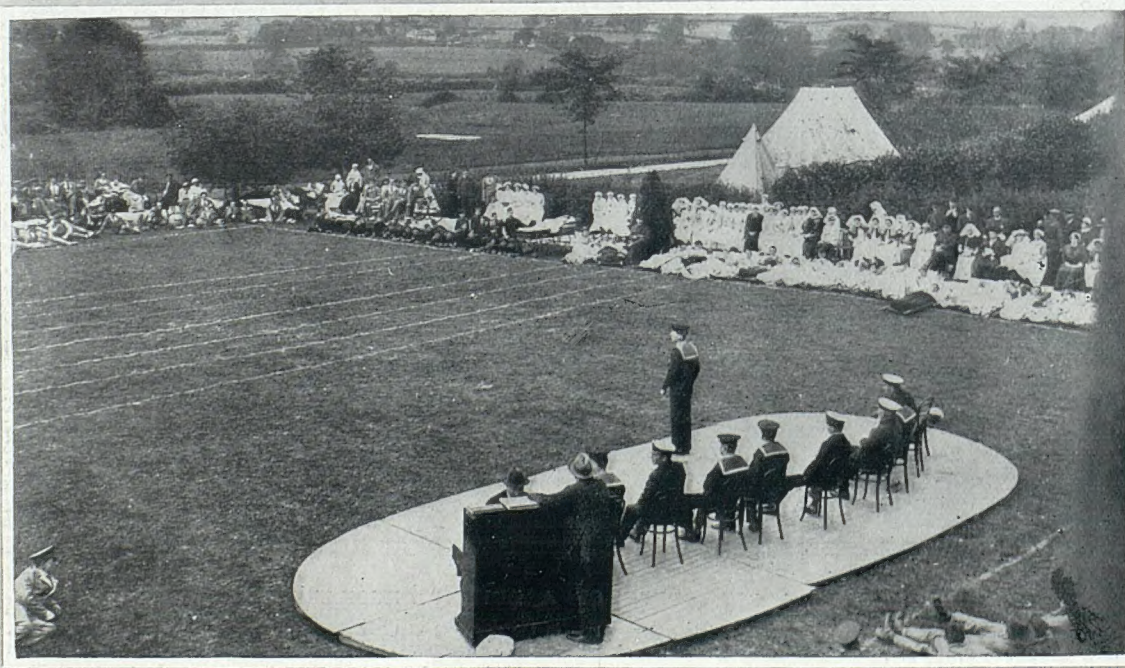
upper hand at once in the grain region. At Volo, a noisy Royalist meeting was broken up by the searchlight of a British merchant-cruiser.

From Mesopotamia comes a dismal story of ill-treatment by the Turks of British prisoners from Kut. Many have died of starvation

and the want of proper medical attention. It would seem to have been an Eastern Wittenberg, on the most approved German model.

The United States has inaugurated a vigorous campaign of aeroplane building, and contemplate a fleet of 10,000 machines. Major-General Currie, C.B., is appointed to the command of the Canadian forces.

LONDON: JUNE 23, 1917.



DISCHARGED SAILORS ENTERTAIN WOUNDED SOLDIERS: JUTLAND HEROES GIVING A CONCERT AT A BIRMINGHAM WAR HOSPITAL GARDEN-PARTY.—[Photograph by T. Blyth Clayton.]

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THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CH